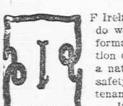
It Would Lead to an Irish Alliance With England and Strengthen the Empire . .

By Thomas J. Regan.



F Ireland were given her freedom, the first thing she would do would be to form an alliance with England. Her first formation of a foreign policy would be an official declaration of the obvious fact that the prosperity of Ireland, when a nation, must depend upon the prosperity of England, her safety upon England's safety, her welfare upon the maintenance of the British Empire.

to defend her and protect any shipping she could create. She would be \$00 poor to waste any money or energy on the maintenance of was affected. The sick man retained military and naval armaments to be used-against England or any other nation. An alliance with England would leave her free to give all her attention to domestic concerns. It would mean that Ireland could never be attacked by any Continental nation. Such an alliance would be Ireland's only foreign policy, and it would be maintained as stoutly as we maintain the Mon-

Ireland's welfare and prosperity would be at stake whenever England was attacked. England's prosperity would be the source of Ireland's riches, because England would be the consumer of the surplus products of Irish farms. Ereland when developed would seek an English market for her surplus foodstuffs, for her fowls, eggs, and dairy products. She would supply England with high priced grades of meat, which cannot be obtained from the muscular cattle of our western ranches and which England cannot provide

This English market for Irish products would be a community of interests between the two. Ireland would be the warmest friend that England could have, because her friendship would have the warmth of self-interest, which is the warmest thing on this side of the grave.

England's alliance with ireland would do more than anything else could to strengthen her union with her colonial possessions. She has seen the necessity of a closer union with her colonies. During the South African war she called for their help. The gratitude of the Irish race would bring her more help from her colonies than she can see any other way of gaining. If the green flag were waving beside the flag of England there would not be a true Celt in Canada or Australia whose heart would not leap with enthusiasm for an Anglo-Celtic cause. If there was an alliance between England and Ireland the British Empire would renew its youth.

armores = The & former Incomparable Value of ===Business Tact=

By E. E. Perkins.



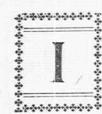
NY man who has to meet the public and whose success depends on the public's attitude toward him needs to study himself constantly that he may become tactful. How easy to say the wrong word, to make an unfortunate impression, to canvass a prospect at an inappropriate time, or not to realize when to stop talking.

There are two eminent examples of what tact will do. James G. Blaine was a most adroit man. He was a friend maker, a moulder of men. A wonderful memory for names and faces aide him. He used to know and call by name people whom he had to give as many details of the transacseen but once many years before. That was one of the secrets of his great popularity. He approached people right. So did Mr. McKinley, who was remarkably considerate of the opinions of others. He was so tactful that political enemies often were transformed by him into friends at a sitting.

Qualities like these are necessary to the successful, high-grade insurance solicitor. They should be cultivated at every turn. You are in "public life" and daily have to meet people. It is absolutely necessary that you employ diplomacy as did these two eminent tacticians. You know how you warm up to the man who treats you as you like to be treated—in a business-like way -because he has properly sized you up. You know how susceptible to such influences you are. If he went at you properly he could get your signature, or your last dollar, as the saying goes. Turn it around; get yourself into the same relative attitude toward the other fellow, from whom you want first an this afternoon. She looked well and apinterview, then an application. 'Twill enhance your success. In other words, peared happy. constantly study the art of being tactful in order that you may excel in it.

There is Nothing That Will Endure

By President Eliot, of Harvard.



HAVE often wondered if our civilization will leave anything the former exporters' refusal to accept to the archaeologist of 2000 years hence to study. You have studied materials that have endured under the earth for prices. 3000 years. I have found it difficult to find any such durable things in our buildings, arts and great manufactures.

Do we make any vases that record, as the Greek vases, our costumes, arts, religion, etc.? None. It may be that ours are not worth recording. Instead we attempt to put the records of 2000 years ago on our vases, much to the con-

fusion of the archaeologists 2000 years hence. Across the river there is a structure of concrete durable in spite of the frost of winter and the heat of summer. Will it stand?: What will be the

ruins of the Stadium 2000 years hence, or will the structure of steel and con-All the products of our trade and commerce are the temporary. Our

stone walls are mere veneers of three or four inches thick backed up by bricks. If you examine the producers of our great industries, they are perishable in a high degree and all are becoming more so. The old books of Germany will last, but ours will not, for the paper will

rot or dry in a short period hence. Where, then, shall we find material for the archaeologist 2000 years hence?

There is only one thing that will last-our subways. There are our chances. The Brooklyn Bridge, which is the foremost of our engineering structures, needs constant care.

I trust that out of your labors as they penetrate the minds of our people will come worthier arts and buildings to record our civilization to the future.

Paying Too Much for Success

By Orison Swett Marden.



***** F a vigorous young business man, anxious to push his business and make money, were offered a million dollars to shorten his life ten years, would he accept the money on such terms? For what stocks and bonds would be exchange the peace and tranquility of his mind for the rest-of his life? What price would tempt a man to trade his steady nerves for shaky ones scarcely enabling him to sign his name, or substitute for buoyant spirits and a vivacious manner jaded ennui and dull apathy? What would he ask for his bright,

youthful countenance, if it was to be immediately replaced by a wrinkled, careworn visage, stamped with anxiety? How much would he take for his athletic figure, his quick, elastic step, if offered in exchange a bent form and a shuffling gait? How much real estate would be consider a fair compensation for the companionship of his wife, the joy and comfort of his home, and the sweet love of little children?

Suppose that a bright, hopeful college graduate were asked to sell, offhand, the result of his four years' work, to give up his grasp of human nature, and to close forever all the doors of intellectual progress that his studies have opened to him,-how much money would close the bargain?

Ask some man what he would take in exchange for the friendships that have made his life rich with hallowed experiences and perpetual inspiration, and which promise him pleasure and profit in future years.

Ask some respected citizen, influential for good in his community, whose advice is sought, who is held up as an example to growing youth, to sell his good name, his influence, his community's respect, what sum would be name?

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

burg, (Mass.) Merchants' Association, of Canada. You were then a giant plaids. The bod convere in exactly the Boston law firm, who was trustee for own prosperity and indifference. You The moss had preserved them as if appeared, leaving, it is said, his afslumbering in the mountains of your slumbered too long."

Corpses Preserved in Peat. Peat possesses wonderful antiseptic At the annual banquet of the Fitch- and preservative qualities owing to the a sthe forces in Tie Pass are sufficient. presence of tannin, iron and other sub-William H. Montague, a member of stances in it. Here is an instance: the Canadian Privy Council, spoke on At the time of the covenanters, in the trade relations between Canada 1685, three men were shot at a place and the United States. He expressed -called Crossgelloch, on the moors his conviction that Canada no longer above Old Cumnock, in Scotland. In lectual property. desired reciprocity with the United 1825, when a monument was being States, and added: "There was a time | erected to their memory, the workmen when you could have had the markets | came upon the corpses rolled in their

they had been embalmed.

JULES VERNE IS DEAD

Writer of Quasi-Scientific Romances Lasting Successes and Appealed in a Special Sense to the Imagination of Youthful Readers of Nearly All

Amiens, France, By Cable.-Jules Verne died at 3.10 p. m. His family

was at his bedside. M. Verne had been subject to chronic diabetes but it did not assume a critical aspect until March 10. Since then he gradually failed and the end was If Ireland were a nation she would need England's navy hastened by a stroke of paralysis covering his right side until the tongue consciousness until just before his death, his brain being the last organ to fail. He calmly forsaw death, called the members of his family to his bedside, and discussed his departure.

Following the announcement of M. Verne's death, telegrams were received from many headquarters. It is expected that the burial will take place here, where M. Verne has long lived and where his most notable romances were written.

Jules Nerne was born at Nantes, France, in 1828. He studied law both at home and in Paris, but never practiced. In leisure hours he began writting pieces for the stage, and in 1863 his first work, "Five Weeks in a Balloon," appeared. The quasi-scientific style employed in that romance was so successful that others in similar vein followed, and his series of marvelous romances have made his name almost a household word. His best known works are: "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," "The Mysterious Island," "A Floating City," "Michael Strogoff," "Adventures of Captain Hatteras," "Dick Sands, the Boy Captain," "Around the World in Eighty Days," "A Desert of Ice," "Robur, the Conqueror," and "A Country of Dia-

An unsuccessful attempt on his life was made in 1886. In 1890 he published his last books. "A Family Without a Name," and "The Purchase of the North Pole."

One of the most affecting incidents of his last illness was the great number of letters and telegrams from children of every nationality, attesting the admiration in which the author was held. His works have been translated into many languages.

Mrs. Chadwick Testifies.

Cleveland, Ohio, Special.-In the bankruptcy court here Mrs. Chadwick detailed some of her financial transactions, in the course of an examination by Attorney L. J. Grossman, acting for Trustee Nathan Loesser. Mrs. Chadwick said that she was not able tions as she would like to, because of the absence of papers which were held in a number of cities. She had sent for the papers and expected to have them when the hearing is continued next Thursday, Mrs. Chadwick testified that the total indebtedness would not exceed \$750,000. Of this sum, borrowed from various persons, she had received only \$517,000, leaving \$268,000 for commissions to the moneylenders. She said she owed certain banks in Cleveland \$200,000. Mrs. Chadwick walked from the county jail to the bankruntcy court

\$1,000,000 Naval Stores Co.

Jacksonville, Fla., Special.-The naval stores factors and operators, representing the industry in Florida, Georgia and Alabama, met here with 300 present and organized the Naval Stores Export Company, with a capital of \$1,000,-000, sixty per cent. of which was subscribed by operators. This company was organized to protect Jacksonville and other Florida ports which have been made open markets on account of goods at Florida ports at Savannah

Water Over Children's Heads.

Mobile, Ala., Special.-The weather bureau gives the rainfall of Monday and Tuesday at 9.22 inches, the greatest fall since June 26, 1900, when 12.76 inches fell in eight and a half hours. Water around Jefferson street public school was over the heads of most of the children attending there, and school could not be held. Many bridges were carried away.

Buffalo Bill Fails to Get Divorce.

Sheridan, Wy., Special.-"Buffalo Bill," some time called William F. Cody, lost his suit for divorce from Louisa Cody, Judge R. H. Scott, of the District Court, deciding that charges of attempts on the part of the woman to poison her husband had not been proven. Judge Scott asserted that the testimony showed that Mrs. Cody had always been a good mother and a proud and indulgent wife.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The special committee of the Wilmington Methodist Episcopal Conference found all the charges against Rev. C. S. Baker sustained and deposed him from the ministry.

R. B. Grover & Co.'s large shoe fac tory at Brockton, Mass., was wrecked by a boiler explosion and afterward anese establish themselves on Rusburned, 43 bodies having been recovered last night, with 114 operatives unaccounted for and some 50 injured.

Judge Parker, late Democratic Presidential candidate, consented to make a speech before the Democratic Club in New York after he learned that neither Bryan nor Cleveland would be

Incoming New York steamers arrived from two to six days late and were battered by giant seas.

By acquiring 200 acres of land, John Alexanders Dowie has increased his summer estate at Muskegon, Mich., to

Ex-President Grover Cleveland has gone to Florida for three weeks to recuperate from his recent attack of

General Kuropatkin is to be succeeded by Grand Duke Nicholas.

The Russians, it is reported, have planned to retreat to Harbin as soon

Dr. Muller, in the German Reichstag, complained of the present copyright arrangement with the United States, as a free gift of German intel-

A receiver and conservator has been appointed for the property of Charles F. Berry, clerk and accountant for a same state as when they were buried. estates valued at \$500,000, and who dis-

THE CZAR YIELDS

Which Have Scored Brilliant and Financial Matters Impress Russia's Ruler More than Bayonets

Nationalities Succumbs to Diabetes. LOAN IS CONDITIONED ON PEACE

Understanding That Their Influence Has Finally Frevailed at St. Petersburg and That Proceeds Will Not be Used to Continue the War, Paris Financiers Re-Open Negotiations-Much of the Money to Remain in

Paris, By Cable.-The prospects of beace between Russia and Japan assumed a more definite and almost a tangible aspect as the result of the announcement of the resumption of negotiations for a Russian loan. The postponement of the loan occurred through the stand taken by the financial element against proceedings while the uncertainties of war continued, whilst a willingness to resume negotiations was construed as meaning that their influence finally has prevailed with the authorities at St. Petersburg. It seems to be the accepted view of financiers that the proceedings of the loan will not be applied to the further continuance of the war.

It is understood that of the chief inducements to a resumption of the negotiations was that a considerable portion of the proceeds shall remain in France for the purpose of meeting the interest coupons of other loans. and that the placing of contracts for government supplies will be required even after the conclusion of the hos-

Coupled with the announcement of resumption of the loan negotiations came a strong intimation from official and diplomatic quarters that steps looking towards peace had been definitely taken by Russia. The Foreign Office declined to confirm a report that France was likely to be intermediary; but diplomats, who are actively interested, for the first time gave credit to the statement that Russia had decided to seek peace. It was said in these quarters that Russia would deal directly with Tokio through the French minister, who has charge of Russia's interests there.

Needs 200,000 More Men.

Gushu, By Cable.-The Japanese are following the Russian rear guard, which is moving north from Santoupu at the rate of 8 1-2 miles a day. On both flanks the Japanese are operating a wide turning movement, but the strength of the flanking forces has not been definitely ascertained. A number of places along the railroad between Santoupu and Gunshu Pass there are broken hills with steep sides and gorges at the bottom, where stubborn resistance might be made, but it is doubtful if General Linevitch will make a stand before he reaches the Sungari river and Chantchiatu. Unless he is able to hold the line of the river, the Russian position will be so weak stragetically that he may be compelled to race back of Harbin into Siberia, owing to the fact that as they approach Harbin the Russian front parallels the railroad, rendering the danger of a severance of the sole line of communication constantly greater. The prospect of the isolation of Vladivostock must also be met, and it is urgently necessary to supply the garrison with provisions and ammunition, not for a few months, but for two

years. Two hundred thousand reenforcements from Russia are now necessary to make it possible for the Russians to meet the Japanese on anything like equal terms.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The possibility that if the Russian army should be unable to hold the lower line of the Sungari river at Chaunchiatsu, it may be compelled to retreat not only to Harbin, but also farther westward along the railroad, abandoning to the Japanese northern Manchuria and the Russian maritime Amur Siberian provinces, as well as the vast territory already lost, is the latest startling news from the front. The strategic weakness of General

Linevitch's position, as he falls back northward, is made clear by a Gunshu dispatch, in which it is pointed out that unless Chunchiatsu and the Sungari lines, a scant hundred miles below Harbin, can be held, it will be difficult to maintain a position farther back before Harbin, where, with the front of the army paralleling the railroad, the practicability of a turning movement to completely sever communications and isolate the army six thousand miles from home is too serious for Russian consideration. That such a dispatch should have been permitted to pass the censor at the front is significant; and, if General Linevitch has communicated similar estimate of the situation diect to Emperor Nicholas, it may acount for his Majesty's increased disosition to listen to peace counsels and open negotiations before the Jap-

sian soil. It can now be definitely stated that the decision to appoint Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaiv. ch to the supreme command in the Far East was reconsidered, because of the opinion that the outlook at the front does not warrant the risk of compromising the prestige of a member of the imperial

family. At the general staff, the view that General Linevitch may be compelled to abandon Harbin and retire towards Lake Baikal, leaving Vladivostock to its fate, is regarded as almost unwarranted by anything that is officially known there, it being pointed out t it Field Marshal Oyama may have a long and laborious task to bring up Li army of 300,000 or 400,000 men.

Meanwhile, Russian re-enforcements are arriving at Harbin at the rate of 1,200 men per day. Nevertheless, it is significant that there is now a wellmarked peace party at the War Office.

Gen. Rosser to be Marshal.

Washington, Special. - President Roosevelt recently appointed Gen. Rosser, who was the youngest brigadier general in the Confederate army, postmaster at Charlottesville, Va. At the time the appointment was made it was intimated that a better position might be provided for Gen. Rosser in the future. It is understood now that he will be nominated as United States marshal for the western district of Virginia on the expiration of the term of the present incumbent. S. Brown Allen.

FLOOD AT PITISBURG

One of the Worst Experiences the Iron City Has Had in Years Threatens as a Result of Torrents Pouring Down the Monongahela.

Pittsburg, Special.-Pittsburg is threatened with one of the worst floods in years. At 10 o'clock Fore caster Frankridge predicts over 30 feet. He does not expect over 35 feet, if that much. During the early hours Tuesday, the water began to recede from the rise in the Alleghany, but a fresh impetus was given to the rush torrents by a rainfall of nearly two inches over the entire water-shed of the Monongahela river. Tuesday night about 50 miles above Pittsburg the Monongahela was rising eight inches an hour, and at the harbor here the gauges show a rise of nearly three inches per hour. Should the river reach the predicted

height, street car traffic between this city and surrounding towns will be almost suspended, while the railroads up the Monongahela valley will have to suspend traffic. Already a number of mills have shut down, as a result of the water putting out the fires. From three to five feet more of water is expected up the valley, and a total of 20,000 men are likely to be idle. Hundreds of houses in Allegheny, on the south side, and in McKeesport and other suburbs, are surrounded by from two to eight feet of water, the occupants living in the second stories. In

some places the water has entered the upper rooms, and homes are being abandoned for the time being. No fatalities have been reported today. Scores of business houses have their basements flooded, and the loss will The crest of the flood is expected about 9 p. m. Wednesday.

LINEVITCH'S HEADQUARTERS.

Directing Retreat of the Three Armies From the Crossing of the Sungari

St. Petersburg, By Cable.-General Linevitch's headquarters have been established for the present at Chenchiawatzu, situated at the crossing of the Sungari river, whence he is directing the retreat of the three armies and disposing of the fresh troops of the Fourth Corps just arriving from European Russia. The protection of the Sungari bridge is vital to the salvation of the army, as the river is not fordable below Kirin, and once the line of the river is passed and the bridge blown up, the Japanese pursuit will be effectually checked. At the same time the second army is falling back on the line of the railroad, while the first and third, with the transports, are retreating along the Mandarin road to Kirin, both destroying bridges and roads, and denuding the country behind them, and making it impossible for the Japanese to live in the immediate wake of the retreat without their own commissari-

The Japanese are advancing over the grand trade route 20 miles west of the railroad. No information is available regarding the strength of the Japanese column, but the War Office says it is hardly enough to constitute a menace with the dispositions General Linevitch is able to make of fresh troops.

Cheers For Kuropatkin.

Harbin, By Cable .- At the departure southward of General Kuropatkin, crowds of thousands of civilians and soldiers gathered at the station and gave him a great ovation. Above thun dering hurrahs were heard cries of "God send you happiness," "Good-bye, brother," "Good-bye, father." As the train started, soldiers rushed forward in a surging crowd and grasped the hand-rail of the general's car, throwing their fur caps in the air and running some distance with the car. The scene made a deep impression on General Kuropatkin, down whose face tears streamed. Removing his cap, he saluted again and again, and stood bareheaded on the platform of the car as long as the train was in sight. Residents of Harbin are uneasy, and

are withdrawing their deposits from Chinese banks here. Commission is Too Large.

many of them are departing. Chinese

Washington, Special. - Secretary Taft made public a letter which he has written to the President concerning complaints made by Dr. C. A. L. Reed regarding the work of the isthmian canal commission. In the course of his letter, Secretary Taft said that many of the things complained of would be remedied by placing the control of the canal under one head, or at least under a commission composed of not more than three members. He adds that he will submit to the President, in a short time, a plan for the re-arrangement of the

Japanese Losses 100,000.

Gunshu Pass, By Cable.-The Japanese losses are estimated at the Russian headquarters to be 100,000. Some of the troops employed to cover the retreat from Mukden were badly demoralized losing their way in the hills eastward and only now rejoining their own divisions. So certain was General Kuropatkin of being able to hold Mukden that maps of the country northward were not even distributed. Kuropatkin, however, resolved to accept battle against his better judgment owing to the impatience of St. Petersburg for victory and he was confirmed. in this direction by false calculations of Field Marshal Oyama's strength.

News of the Day.

Advices from Paris are that the French cable in Venezuela has not been cut, but Castro's excuse for wishing to annul the concession is termed specious and the French Government has been

Chancellor von Buelow, in the course of a discussion in the Reichstag on the purchase of vessels by Russia, stated Germany's attitude to be one of strict neutrality, and accused the Socialists of trying to provoke war with Russia.

The English and Irish coasts have been swept by a storm and many disasters to vessels are reported.

New Troops in Good Spirits.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.-A couple of brief telegrams from General Linevitch dated March 20 were given out Tpesday. They merely say that the troops continued to retreat northward March 19, that he had allowed the men to rest March 20 and that he had inspected more new arrivals from Russia and had found the troops in excellent spirits.

FAIRBANKS SPEAKS

Guest of Honor at Banquet of the Tar ficel Club

HE SPOKE ON POLITICAL LINES

Touches Upon Matters of Large Political Importance-Bold Advocate of Republican Doctrines.

Greensboro, N. C., Special.-Vice-President Fairbanks was the guest of honor at a banquet of the Tar Heel Club here Wednesday night. The occasion was one of great brilliance. The Vice-President spoke at length, and said in part:

Mr. Fairbank's Speech. Mr. Blackburn and Gentlemen of

North Carolina: This is a somewhat belated celebration of Washington's birthday. When I accepted your courteous invitation for the 22d of last February, I fully expected to fill my engagement, but the exigencies of public business prevented. I urged your committee to permit me to withdraw my acceptance but they chose rather to postpone the banquqet until tonight. I am more than repaid for coming by your most cordial greeting. There is something in Southern hospitalityy which makes the stranger within your gates feel that he is at home, or, at least, that he is a welcome guest.

It is well that the people of different portions of the country should meet and mingle with each other, for the more they come to know each other, the less danger there is of misunderstandings and the more certainty there is that they will come into accord upon great questions which make for social, material and national growth.

I am not here, my friends, to make a partisan speech, and shall utter no word with respect to those questions which are the subject of sharp partisan differences.

I rejoice with you in the splendid progress made in recent years by the State of North Carolina. Her advance has been notable in every avenue of activity. It has, indeed, been marvelous. New fields of employment have been opened to her people. Her advance, however, has not been alone in material things, for it has been marked in educational and social conditions; in those higher walks which should most distinguish the State. It seems as though she has been touched deeply by the spirit of improvement. In God's Providence we saw our

duty differently a few years ago. We see it the same today. We have faith to believe that never again will there be any cleverage among the people of the United States upon lines of latitude or longitude. We are co-sharers in the glory won by valor of those who went down to the field and showed the world the heroic metal of Americans. We are all thankful that he who presides over the affairs of men preserved the unity of the republic and wiped away forever the institution of human slavery.

I was with William McKinley one

evening at the beginning of the Spanish-American war, when a little grayhead, gray-beareed man greeted the President whose name abides with us and will abide with us forever as a sweet and precious memory. The President received him cordially, and said: "So you want to go to the war, general?" "Yes, Mr. President," said he. "I want to go to the war. I once fought against the flag, and I wish now, before I die, to fight for it. I love it and honor it."

The President manifested his profound appreciation of the patriotism and the courage of the veteran who spoke, and promised to put upon him the stars of a major general in the army of the Union. He kept the promise, and the old Confederate cavairy officer, General Joe Wheeler, marched away to vindicate the honor of the stars and stripes.

General Wheeler was in that crisis but a type. Others who had fought against the flag, in the long ago, were inspired by the same high purpose which actuated him, and well demonstrated the gratifying fact of our complete solidarity.

Republican government was ordained to promote justice; to secure each and all in the fullest possible enjoyment of equal rights and privileges under the law. Every American must stand before the law upon a plane of perfect equality with his fellow Americans. Our laws must be inspired by a sense of justice. Let us teach the love of justice at the fireside, in the school room, in the pulpit, in the press, in the counting house, in the factory. Yes! Teach it everywhere, for without justice abides with us, government is a mockery.

Let us safeguard the rights of property; protect that which honest and patient industry has acquired. But, first of all, and better than all, preserve inviolate the rights of men of low and high degree.

Political parties are essential in popular government. They have existed from the earliest days of the republic, and they will continue to the end. It is of vital importance, therefore, that they should be highminded and patriotic; that they should stand for those measures which are wholesome and which tend to advance to the utmost degree the public weal. They should support sound and conservative policies, which are the only sure foundation of industrial and social progress and of enduring national greatness. We should see that parties are kept

as yure as we would have the State. They should not be given over to mere time servers, or to those whose allegiance is not first to the public welfare. Be good party men, but be patriots first of all. President Hayes very well observed that, "He serves his party best who serves his country

But, my Democratic friend, you say, "Yes, I grant your claims about the beneficent results following Republican administrations, but it is not respectable to be a Republican in the

this view. Myself Southern born, bred and reared in the South, a Republican as my father before me, I claim that today, and every other day since 1865, it has been respectable for any Southern gentleman to be a Republican in his own home if he was otherwise respectable. It has not been popular. It is always respectable to be politically honest. It is always respectable to vote your principles of respectable to vote your particle is always respectable to demand a fair coup. free ballot and a fair count respectable to vote winder, a which secured last years noe vote of thirty-two ou Ak sovereign States and home politics seven and a half minocker and a 8/10 De Best, bul

SOUTHERN EDUCATORS

Preparations Under Way For nual Conference, to be Year at Columbia. Columbia, Special. - P

are well under way e hth session of the Confe Education in the South. Th meets in this city on the even April 28th. The Conference comes to Columbia

by invitation of the Governor of the State, the Legislature of South Caro lina, the State department of education, the educational institutions of Columbia, the mayor, the city council and the Columbia Chamber of Commerce. Attendants upon the conference come from every quarter of the country, representing men and women interested in the general cause of education, people of affairs as well as people professionally associated with th schools. The address of welcome be delivered by Governor Heyward. The officers of the conference a

Mr. Robert C. Ogden, of New Yo

City, president; Edgar Gardner 1 phy, of Alabama, vice-president; B. J. Baldwin, of Montgomery, secretary; Mr. William A. Blair, W secretary; Mr. William A. Blair, Wm-ston-Salem, N. C., treasurer. The ex-ecutive committee is B. B. Valentine, Richmond, Va., chairman; Dr. Robert B. Fulton, chancellor of the University of Mississippi; the Hon. John B. Knox, president of the recent constitutional convention of Alabama, Ala.; G. P. Glenn, superintendent of schools, Jacksonville, Fla.; B. C. Caldwell, president of the State Normal School, La.; C. B. Gibson, superintendent of schools, Columbus, Ga.; Dr. Richard H. Jesse, president of the University of Missouri; Hon. S. A. Mynders, State superintendent of education, Tenn.; Clarence H. Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. D. B. Johnson, president of Winthrop Col-lege, Rock Hill, S. C.; Dr. D. F. Houston, president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Texas.

This is the first meeting that the conference has held in South Carolina. It met last year at Birmingham, Ala and the year before at Richmond, Va The local committee of arrangemen include many of the leading citizen of Columbia, and the social recepti to be tendered to the guests of Conference in the Capitol Buildi will be without doubt an occasion memorable interest and important Both houses of the Legislature ha offered their assembly rooms for t use of the reception committee. The programme, together with oti

er details in connection with meeting, will be announced within the next few days. An interesting feature is to take place on the morning of 27th, when that session of the conence will be assigned to the State perintendents of Education who w be present from the South. They w be invited to select their own chair man and discuss such questions as ar of immediate interest in their severa fields.

Mr. Robert C. Ogden, president of the conference, will bring a disting uished party of visitors by special train. The greater number of those in attendance will be from the South ern States, about one thousand being expected from south of Mason and Dixon's line. The chairman of the local commit-

tee of arrangements is E. S. Dreher, superintendent of schools of the city of Columbia. Those intending to attend the Conference should give early tails as to railroad rates will be announced through the press at an early

Guilty of Manslaughter.

After being out all night the jury in the murder case at Florence against Dispensary Constable W. B. Rowell, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter with recommendation to mercy. Mr. Blount was an Atlantic Coast Line railroad detective. The shooting resulfed from a quarrel Rowell had with Blount about the latter drinking in a blind tiger. The lie was par and Blount grabbed a stick Ro was carrying and struck him on head, and almost simultaneous

Rowell shot him. South Carolina Items.

The Security Loan and Investment Company of Newberry was given a charter. The officers are W. H. Hunt, president; John M. Kinard, vice- president; James M. McCaughrin, secretary and treasurer. These gentlemen and the following constitute the board of directors: George S. Mower D. C. Heyward, O. B. Mayer, George W. Summers, J. T. McCravy, S. T. McCravy, J. L. Keitt, T. B. Stack house, Z. F. Wright, C. D. Barksdale

Union, Special-The McNally Brid works, which have one of the mos up-to-date brick making plants in State, are now in operation just of Union opposite the Powell where they have ten acres of fine l clay. Mr. P. A. McNally is man and Mr. Jackson, of Greensboro, N. an exerienced brick maker, is superintendent. The plant will have a capacity of 60,000 standard size brick per day and 30 hands will be employed. The machinery, which has just been in-stalled, is all new and improved. The clay pit being considerably below the level of the yard, the clay will be drawn by machinery to the highest point of ground, where will be located the different machines and kills

The New River Lumber Company, of Hardeeville, has applied for a charter. Corporators are C. A. Williams and B. A. Haygood. Proposed capitalization, \$10,000.

Blockade Runner Caught.

Tckio, By Cable. — The British steamer Mars, while attempting the passage of Sayo Straits, bound for Vladivistock, was caught in the ice and is stranded off Surai Promon-South"; and some Northern men tory. The crew abandoned the vessel seemingly are in accord with you in and landed on the island of Hokkaid-

Killed By Waiter. Richmond, Special.-McKeen, sec

ond steward at the Homestead Hotel Hot Springs, Va., was killed by W. H. Hansborg colored waiter. He had discharged Hansboro and had res office when Hansboro entered behind him and struck him ead with a heavy bottle. His as crushed and he died in a irs. Hansboro escaped in the and every effort is being made him. McKeen was from New tate and was unmarried. s a sea captain.